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AND FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND MANUFACTURERS' ADVOCATE.

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BY H. J. HOWARD & B. R. COWEN.

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POETRY.

LITTLE TOPSY'S SONG.

"Torsy neber was born,
Neber had a moder;
'Spects I growed a nigger brat,
Jist like any oder.
Whip me till the blood pours down—
Ole missus used to do it;
She said she'd cut my heart right out,
But neber could get to it.
Got no heart, I don't believ—
Niggers do widout em,
Neber heard of Gob or Love,
So can't tell much about 'em."
This is Topsy's savage song,
Topsy 'cute and clever;
Hurrah, then, for the white man's right—
Slavery forever!

"I 'spects I 'se very wicked.
That's jist what I am;
Ony you jist give me chance,
Won't I rouse Ole Sam?
'T aint no use in being good,
Cos I 'se black, you see;
I neber cared for nothin' yet,
And nothin' cares for me.
Ha! ha! ha! Miss Feely's hand
Dun know how to grip me;
Neber likes to do no work,
And wont, widout they whip me."
This is Topsy's savage song,
Topsy 'cute and clever;
Hurrah, then, for the white man's right—
Slavery forever!

"Don't you die, Miss Evy,
Else I go dead too;
I knows I 'se wicked, but I 'll try
And be all good to *you*.
You hab taught me better things,
Though I 'se nigger skin;
You hab found poor Topsy's heart,
Spite of all its sin.
Don't you die, Miss Evy dear,
Else I go dead too;
Though I 'se black, I 'se sure that Gob
Will let me go wid you."

This is Topsy's *human* song,
Under Love's endeavor:
Hurrah, then, for the white child's work—
Humanity forever!

ELIZA COOK.

Gems from Alexander Smith's Poetry.

BOOKS.

Books written when the soul is at spring-tide,
When it is leaden like a groaning sky
Before a thunder-storm, are power and gladness,
And majesty and beauty. They seize the reader
As tempests seize a ship, and bear him on
With a wild joy. Some books are drenched sands,
On which a great soul's wealth lies all in heaps,
Like a wrecked argosy. What power in books!
They mingle gloom and splendor, as I've oft,
In thund'rous sunsets, seen the thunder-piles
Seamed with dull fire and fiercest glory-rents.
They awe me to my knees, as if I stood
In presence of a king. They give me tears;
Such glorious tears as Eve's fair daughters shed,
When first they clasped a Son of God, all bright
With burning plumes and splendors of the sky,
In zoning heaven of their milky arms.

FAME AND THE POET.

Lord! how Poets geck
At Fame, their idol. Call't a worthless thing,
Colder than lunar rainbows, changefuller
Than sleeker purples on a pigeon's neck,
More transitory than a woman's loves,
The bubbles of her heart—and yet,each mocker
Would gladly sell his soul for one sweet crumb
To roll beneath his tongue.

THE POET'S MISSION.

A Poet must ere long arise,
And with a regal song sun-crown this age,
As a stint's head is with a halo crown'd;—
One, who shall hallow Poetry to God
And to its own high use, for Poetry is
The grandest chariot wherein king-thoughts ride;—
One, who shall fervent grasp the sword of song
As a stern swordsman grasps his keenest blade,
To find the quickest passage to the heart.
A mighty Poet whom this age seall choose
To be its spokesman to all coming times.
In the ripe full blown season of his soul,
He shall go forward in his spirit's strength,
And grapple with the questions of all time.
And wring from them their meanings. As King Saul
Called up the buried prophet from his grave
To speak his doom, so shall this Poet-king
Call up the dead Past from its awful grave
To tell him of our future. As the air
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake
Reflects the flower, tree, rock, and bending heaven,
Shall he reflect our great humanity;
And as the young Spring breathes with living breath
On a dead branch till it sprouts fragrantly
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall he breathe life
Through every theme he touch, making all Beauty
And Poetry to ever like the stars.

We must reverse
The plans of ages. Let the body sweat,
So that the soul be calm, why should it work?
Say, had I spent the pith of half my life,
And made me master of our English law,
What gain had I on resurrection morn,
But such as hath the body of a clown,
That it could turn a summerset on earth?
A single soul is richer than all worlds,
Its acts are only shadows of itself,
And of its wondrous wealth is all unknown:
'Tis like a mountain-range, whose rugged sides
Feed starveling flocks of sheep; pierce the bare sides,
And they ooze plenteous gold. We must go down
And work our souls like mines, make books our lamps,
Not shrines to worship at, nor heed the world—
Let it go roaring past. You sigh for Fame;
Would serve as long as Jacob for his love,
So you might win her. Spirits calm and still
Are high above your order, as the stars
Sit large and tranquil o'er the restless clouds
That weep and lighten, pelt the earth with hail,
And fret themselves away. The truly great
Rest in the knowledge of their own deserts,
Nor seek the confirmation of the world.
Wouldst thou be calm and still?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clay and Randolph Duel.

Everybody has heard of Col. Benton's forthcoming work, entitled "Thirty Years in the United States Senate." The first volume is about ready for delivery. The Washington papers contain a long extract, giving the famous duel between Mr. CLAY and Mr. RANDOLPH. We copy a part of it as an interesting detail of an eye-witness to this event, which has made so much noise in the world:

I had crossed the Little Falls Bridge just after them, and come to the place where the servants and carriages had stopped.—I saw none of the gentlemen, and supposed they had all gone to the spot where the ground was being marked off; but on speaking to Johnny, Mr. Randolph, who was till in his carriage and heard my voice, looked out from the window, and said to me: "Colonel, since I saw you, and since I have been in this carriage, I have heard something which MAY make me change my determination. Col. Hamilton will give you a note which will explain it." Col. Hamilton was then in the carriage, and gave me the note, in the course of the evening, of which Mr. Randolph spoke. I readily comprehended that this possible change of determination related to the firing; but the emphasis with which he pronounced the word "MAY," clearly showed that his mind was undecided, and left it doubtful whether he would fire or not.

No further conversation took place between us; the preparations for the duel were finished; the parties went to their places; and I went forward to a piece of rising ground, from which I could see what passed and hear what was said. The faithful Johnny followed me close, speaking not a word, but evincing the deepest anxiety for his beloved master. The place was a thick forest, and the immediate spot a little depression, or basin, in which the parties stood. The principals saluted one another courteously as they took their stands. Col. Tatnall had won the choice of position, which gave to Gen. Jesup the delivery of the word. They stood on a line east and west—a small stump behind Mr. Clay; a low gravel band rose just behind Mr. Randolph. The latter asked Gen. Jesup to recite the world as he would give it; and while in the act of doing so, and Mr. Randolph was adjusting the butt of his pistol to his hand, the muzzle pointing downward, and almost to the ground, it fired. Instantly Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tatnal and said: "I protested against that hair trigger." Col. Tatnall took blame to himself for having sprung the hair. Mr. Clay had not then received his pistol. Mr. Johnson (Josiah,) one of the seconds, was carrying it to him, and still several steps from him. This untimely fire, though clearly an accident, necessarily gave rise to some remarks, and a species of inquiry, which was conducied with the utmost delicacy, but which, in itself, was of a nature to be inexpressibly painful to a gentleman's feelings. Mr. Clay stopped it with the generous remark that the fire was clearly an accident, and it was so unanimously declared.

Another pistol was immediaetly furnished. An exchange of shots took place, and, happily, without effect upon the persons. Mr. Randolph's bullet struck the stump behind Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay's knocked up the earth and gravel behind Mr. Randolph, and in a line with the level of his hips, bullets having gone so true and close that it was a marvel how they missed. The moment had come for me to interpose. I went in among the parties and offered my mediation, but nothing could be done. Mr. Clay said, with that wave of the hand with which he was accustomed to put away a trifle, *'This is child's play!'* and required another fire. Mr. Randolph also demanded another fire. The seconds were directed to re-load.—While this was doing, I prevailed on Mr. Randolph to walk away from his post, and renewed him more pressingly than ever, my importunities to yield to some acommodation; but I found him more determined than I had ever seen him, and for the first time impatient and seemingly annoyed and dissatisfied at what I was doing. He was indeed annoyed and dissatisfied. The accidental fire of his pistol preyed upon his feelings. He was doubly chagrined at it, both as a circumstance susceptible in itself of an unfair interpretation, and as having been the immediate and controlling cause of his firing at Mr. Clay. He regretted this fire the instant it was over. He felt that it subjected him to imputations from which he knew himself to be free—a desire to kill Mr. Clay, and a contempt for the laws of his beloved State and the annoyances which he felt at these vexatious circumstances revived his original determination, and decided him irrevocably to carry it out.

It was in this interval that he told me what he had heard since we parted, and to which he alluded when he spoke to me from the window of the carriage. It was to this effect: That he had been informed by Col. Tatnall that it was propose l to give out the words with more deliberativeness, so as to prolong the time for taking aim. This information grated harshly upon his feelings. It unsettled his purpose, and brought his mind to the inquiry (as he now told me, and I round it expressed in the note which he had immediately written in pencil to apprise me of his possible change) whether, under these circumstances, he might not "DISABLE" his adversary! This note is so characteristic and such an essential part of this affair, that I here give its very words, so far as relates to this point. It ran thus:

"Information received from Col. Tatnall since I got into the carriage, *may* induce me to change my mind, of not returning Mr. Clay's fire. I seek not his death. I would not have his blood upon my hands—it will not be upon my soul if shed in self-defense—for the world. He has determined, by the use of a long, preparatory caution of words, to get time to kill me. May I not, then, disable him! Yes, if I please."

It has been seen by the statement of Gen. Jesup, already given, that this "*information*" was a misapprehension; that Mr. Clay had not applied for a prolongation of time for the purpose of getting sure aim, but only to enable his unused hand, long unfamiliar with the pistol, to fire within the limited time; that there was no prolongation, in fact, either granted or insisted upon; but he was in doubt, and Gen. Jessup having won the word, he was having him repeat it in the way he was to give it out when his finger touched the hair-trigger. How unfortunate that I did not know of this in time to speak to Gen. Jessup, when one word from him would have set all right, and save the immediate risks incurred! This inquiry, "May I not disable him?" was still on Mr. Randolph's mind, and dependent for its solution on the rising incidents of the moment, when the accidental fire of his pistol gave the turn to his feelings which solved the doubt. But he declared to me that he had not aimed at the life of Mr. Clay; that he did not level as high as the knees—not higher than the knee-band; "for it was no mercy to shoot a man in the knee;" that his only object was to disable him and spoil his aim. And then added, with a beauty of expression and a depth of feeling which no studied oratory can ever attain, and which I shall never forget, these impressive words: "*I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully wounded, for all the land that is watered by the King of Floods and all his tributary streams.*"

He left me to resume his post, utterly refusing to explain out of the Senate any thing he had said in it, and with the positive declaration that he would not return the next fire. I withdrew a little way into the woods and kept my eyes fixed upon Mr. Randolph, who I then knew to be the only one in danger. I saw him receive the fire of Mr. Clay, saw the gravel knocked up in the same place, saw Mr. Randolph raise his pistol and discharge it in the air; heard him say, "*I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay,*" and immediately advancing and offering him his hand. He was met in the same spirit. They met half way, shook hands, Mr. Randolph saying, jocosely, "*You owe me a coat, Mr. Clay*"—(the bullet had passed through the skirt of the coat, very near the hip)—to which Mr. Clay promptly and happily replied, "*I am glad the debt is no greater.*" I had come up, and was prompt to proclaim what I had been obliged to keep secret for eight days. The joy of all was extreme at this happy termination of a most critical affair, and we immediately left with lighter hearts than we brought.

I stopped to sup with Mr. Randolph and his friends—none of us wanted dinner that day—and had a characteristic time of it. A runner came in from the bank to say that they had overpaid him, by mistake, $130 that day. He answered, "*I believe it is your rule not to correct mistakes, except at the time, and at your counter.*" And with that answer the runner had to return.—When gone, Mr. Randolph said, "*I will pay it on Monday; people must be honest if banks are not.*" He asked for the sealed paper he had given me, opened it, took out a check for $1,000 drawn in my favor, and with which I was requested to have him carried, if killed, to Virginia, and buried under his patrimonial oaks—not let him be buried at Washington, with an hundred hacks after him.

He took the gold from his left breeches pocket, and said to us, (Hamilton, Tatnall and I.) "Gentlemen, Clay's bad shooting shan't rob you of your seals. I am going to London, and will have them made for you;" which he did, and most characteristically, so far as mine was concerned. He went to the herald's office in London and inquired for the Benton family, of which I had often told him there was none, as we only dated on that side from my grandfather in North Carolina. But the name was found, and with it a coat of arms—among the quarings a lion rampant. That is the family, said he, and had the arms engraved on the seal the same which I have since habitually worn, and added the motto FACTIS NON VERBIS, of which he was afterward accustomed to say the *non* should be changed into *et*.—But enough. I run into those details, not merely to relate an event but to show character; and if I have not done it, it is not for want of material, but of ability to use it.

On Monday the parties exchanged cards, and social relations were formally and courteously restored. It was about the last high-toned duel that I have witnessed, and among the highest-toned that I have ever witnessed, and so happily conducted to a fortunate issue—a result due to the noble character of the seconds as well as to the generous and heroic spirit of the principals. Certainly dueling is bad, and has been put down, but not quite so bad as its substitute—revolvers, bowie-knives blackguarding and street assassinations under the pretext of self-defence.

BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE.—The following burst of eloquence was delivered before a court of justice in Pennsylvania:

"Your honor sits high on the adorable seat of justice, like the Asiatic rock of Gibraltar, while the eternal river of mercy like the cadaverous of the valley, flows meandering at your feet."

The following is a commencement of a speech of a lawyer in New Jersey:

"Your honors do not sit there like marble statues to be wafted about by every idle breeze."

Another orator thus commenced his harrangue:

"The important crisis which were about to have arriven have arroven."

Another thus expatiated:

"The court will please to observe that the gentleman from the east has given them a very learned speech. He has roamed with old Romulus, socked with old Socrates, ripped with Euripides, and canted with old Cantharides, but what, you honor, does he know about the laws of Wisconsin?"

Extract from the argument of a young lawyer before a Mississippi Justice:

"May it pleas the court—I would rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the small end of a thunderbolt—chaw the ragged end of a flash of lightning—swallow the corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have my bowels torn out by a green briar than to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman."

HOLBROOK'S GEOLOGICAL CABINET!

AN INTRODUCTION AND AID TO BOOKS.—The Bible is a book of examples, founded on principles for the regulation of human conduct; especially so for the management of the mind and soul, or intellect and heart. The example furnished by it, as a *starting point*, in the pursuit of knowledge, is not only appropriate, as founded on Divine Wisdom, but is equally simple, beautiful, and sublime. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," is the sentence commonly referred to as a specimen of the very highest sublimity. Its sublimity is in its simplicity, connected with the glorious truth uttered. A sentence more full of instruction never has been, probably never will be, uttered. It is also pre-eminently fitted to an inquisitive young mind, eagerly observing surrounding objects; at the same time rapidly and successfully, because *practically* learning them.

If the elements of the created universe from the "*First Lesson*" of the Creator to his creatures, why not follow the example thus set us by him who created mind, as a *starting point* in the mind? In accordance with this example of Divine authority, the elements of our globe are selected as a "*first lesson*" for children. A "Geological Cabinet" is prepared, consisting of twenty-five mineral specimens, so selected, arranged, labelled, & described, as to show, almost at a glance, the elements and structure of mountains, rocks, and soils; exactly fitted to gratify the eager curiosity of *every child* to learn what he sees; not only by seeing, but by handling, examining, comparing, classifying, and other steps for acquiring the most substantial knowledge, by the most thorough modes of learning.

"*Nature before Books, and Drawing before Writing,*" is a motto always in accordance with common sense, and now completely tested by experience, both in this country and Europe. It is already widely adopted by both continents, and is certain soon to be observed by all persons, everywhere, in the early instruction of children. The "Alphabet of Geology," by preceding the "Alphabet of Books," changes the latter from an unmeaning, irksome task, to an instructive, delightful lesson; learnt rapidly and certainly, because practically and agreeably.

The principal families of rocks, or geological formations, are the granite family, composed of three members, and forming all the highest mountains in the world; the hornblend, or trap family, consisting also of three or four members, widely scattered over the earth; lime formations, very abundant, various, and useful; magnesian or serpentine formations, containing highly valuable ores; conglomerate rocks, or those formed from the fragments of broken down rocks; carbon, or coal formations; fossils, or organic remains, or rocks containing the remains of more than nine thousand animals, with those of numerous plants; coral ranges, very extensive, and still increasing, by the labors of insects of the sea; and volcanic rocks composing very numerous islands, and some mountains, from ten to fifteen thousand feet high. All these vast ranges of rocky and mountain masses, constituting the elements, the grandeur, and riches of our earth, beautifully and emphatically declared the sublime truth, that He who formed them has indeed and in truth "*weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance.*"

Nos. 1 and 2.—Quartz is the only mineral found everywhere. It forms a considerable part of all the highest mountains in the world, is the principal element of soils, composes nearly all the pebbles upon shores and in banks of gravel and sand, is the only material essential in the manufacture of glass; and, some of its varieties, formed most or all the gems mentioned as set in the breastplate of Aaron the high priest; also, those mentioned as composing the streets of the New Jerusalem. Quartz also forms most of the precious stones used in all ages of the world, as personal ornaments, worn on fingers, breasts, &c., and hence furnishing, to a considerable extent, articles of commerce among nations.

It scratches most other minerals, and is hence one of the hardest. Its colors are white, red, brown, smoky, blue, green, yellow, and clouded, with various shades of different colors. The most common quartz crystal is a hexagonal or six-sided prism, ending in a pyramid, with the same number of sides. The names, determined by the colors, forms, &c., are milk quartz, smoky, gray, yellow, rose, limpid, jasper, blue, red, and clouded quartz; with numerous other varieties. The gems are amethyst, or purple quartz; jasper, or red quartz; cornelian, yellowish red; agate, clouded, &c., &c.

No. 3.—Burstone is porous quartz, principally bro't from France, and used for the stones of flour mills, and is preferable for that use to any other material yet discovered. Its great hardness and numerous pores give it the character of an aggregation of knives, admirably fitted for reducing wheat and other grains to flour.

No. 4.—Felspar resembles quartz, and is extensively combined with it, in rocks, mountains, soils, &c. When pulverized, or decomposed, it forms clay, as pulverized quartz does sand. The two, combined, are the principal and essential ingredients of all soils and of course should be fully & familiarly understood by all farmers. Felspar is used for making China ware, or porcelain, as quartz is for glass. It is scratched by quartz, and breaks more in the form of lamina, or a smooth table surface, giving it the appearance of a collection of small steps. Its color is white, reddish white, flesh color, sometimes brown, and occasionally other colors. It is far less various and less beautiful in its varieties, than quartz. When it has a glassy appearance, and is translucent, it is called adularia. Labrador felspar, found extensively in Essex county, N. Y., is opolescent, or has a play of colors, as it is exposed to the light in different attitudes.

No. 5.—Mica unites with quartz and felspar to form the Himmalaya Mountains, the Andes, Rock Mountains, Alps, Pyrences, Carpathian, Ural, and all the highest mountains in the world. It is also found in ledges and loose rocks, or boulders, widely scattered over different countries. It is easily split into leaves of almost any imaginable thinness, exceedingly elastic, and semi-transparent, and is thus fitted for the doors of stoves and other purposes, as a substitute for glass. In some parts of Russia it is much used for the windows of houses, where it is known by the name of Muscovy glass. It is frequently called isinglass.

Nos. 6 and 7.—Granite is composed of quartz, felspar and mica—the latter thrown about in every possible direction—rendering the rock *unstartified*, not slaty. It differs widely in the degree of fineness of the three ingredients composing it, the mica sometimes being in plates two feet or more in diameter; at other times in fine spangles, like scales, thickly scattered through the rock. The quartz or felspar also vary greatly in the size of the masses composing granite.

Fine granite is best fitted for purposes of architecture, for which it is extensively used in many countries. In the United States are many quarries, furnishing building materials for our seaports, and many inland towns and villages.

No. 8.—Gneiss is stately granite, rendered so by the uniform direction of the mica. It hence splits in slabs of large and smooth surface, fitting it for sidewalks, floors, bridges, and many other purposes of economy and convenience. It is the prevailing rock on New York island, as it is in many parts of New England, and many other parts of the world. The color of gneiss depends, of course, upon that of the materials composing it, especially the mica, which is sometimes black, giving a black or dark color to the gneiss. It is more commonly of a lightish gray, and sometimes silvery.

No. 9.—Mica Slate resembles gneiss, but is composed of quartz and mica. Felspar, composing a part of granite and gneiss, is wanting in this rock. It frequently has an undulating surface, but is smooth. It splits readily, and is used for purposes similar to those of gneiss. Garnets are more abundant in this than any other rock; and this rock contains more of those than any other crystals.

No. 10.—Hornblend is black, green, or other dark colors. It is more tough than hard, and is an element of rocks much used in architecture, also forming some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.

No. 11.—Sienite is commonly called granite, but differs from it in taking hornblend in place of mica. The Bunker Hill Monument (Massachusetts), Merchants' Exchange, Astor House, Rutgers Institute, and numerous other buildings, in New York and other cities, are built of sienite, commonly called Quincy granite. Cleopatra's Needle, Egypt, is sienite.

No' 12.—Basalt.—The Giant's Causeway is composed of basaltic pillars, many of which are six sided prisms from six inches to a foot or two in diameter, in blocks about the same length, with one end rounded and the other hollowed, so as exactly to match, and are piled upon each other to the height of 200 feet or more. Rocks nearly resembling these, & piled upon each other in a similar manner, form the Palisades on the Hudson, the two bluffs at New Haven, Mount Holyoke, and many other mountain masses in this and other countries. The same kind of rock is scattered over many countries, in the form of boulders, and is frequently known by the name of ironstone. It is composed principally of hornblend or augite, which it resembles, and felspar, with a large portion of iron. Basalt, greenstone, and other rocks of the same family, are much used for building.

Nos. 13 and 14.—Lime formations are extensive, various, useful, and sometimes beautiful. They embrace common limestone, nearly all marbles, chalk, and many beautiful crystals. The older formations are in coarse grains, which gives them the name of granular lime. The more recent is frequently finer or more compact, when it is called compact lime. It is frequently found in rhombic crystals, when it is called rhomb spar. When these crystals are transparent, they are called iceland spar, & produce double refraction—giving one line or letter seen through it the appearance of two.

All these formations are the carbonate of lime, composed of lime and carbonic acid. When burnt, the acid is thrown from the lime, when it is reduced to quicklime, and fitted for various uses in building; also for manuring land, for which it is extensively used. White limestone and milk quartz are sometimes confounded, but they may be easily distinguished by the knife, as the former can be cut and the latter not; and more certainly by an acid, as the former effervesces, and the latter not.

No. 15.—Gypsum is the sulphate of lime, and is, of course, composed of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and lime. In Italy and other countries it appears in the form of alabaster, which receives a fine polish, and is translucent. When crystalized in transparent plates, it is called selenite (moonstone.) It sometimes appears in fine silky fibres, when it is called fibrous gypsum. Radiated gypsum is another variety of this mineral.

Gypsum is a powerful manure, and is much used for ornamental work in plastering rooms; also for busts and casts of various kinds.

No. 26.—Serpentine rocks from extensive barren ridges, but contain chrome ore, magnesia, asbestus, and other useful and curious deposits. It takes its name from its variety of colors like the serpent, though its prevailing color is green. The prevailing rock at Hoboken and Staten Island is serpentine, which extends, with frequent interruptions, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, into Virginia. It abounds in various parts of the world.

No. 17.—Tale, like serpentine, contains magnesia. It is sometimes known by the name of French chalk. It has a greasy feel and is easily cut with a knife, or scratched by the finger nail.

No. 18.—Soapstone is composed of tale minutely combined with quartz. It is easily cut with an axe or saw, turned in a lathe, smoothed with a plane, and thus changed into any form desired for economy or convenience. It is less abundant than serpentine, but is frequently found with it.

No. 19.—Sandstone is composed of grains of sand or quartz, cemented into rocks, commonly by iron. It abounds in many countries, and is much used for buildings, and is the material for grindstones, whetstones, and other similar articles.

No. 20.—Puddingstone is a rock formed of pebbles, and cemented by iron. The pebbles are commonly quartz, rounded by a long course of friction. When the pebbles are limestone, not rounded, the rock is called breccia.

Nos. 21 and 22.—Coal. Mineral coal is divided into two great families—bituminous and anthracite. The former contains hydrogen, which produces ready ignition, a bright blaze, smoke, smell, tar and coke. Anthracite is composed principally of carbon, which is ignited less readily, produces little blaze, smoke, or smell, no tar or coke, but higher heat, and is more durable. Bituminous coal is found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and other States. Nearly all the anthracite used comes from Pennsylvania. Both are found in various parts of the other continent.

No. 23—Fossils.—More than 9,000 different kinds of animals are changed into stone or petrified; the greater portion of the species now extinct, or unknown in a living state. Some animals thus petrified were larger than elephants; others are microscopic, or too small to be seen by the eye alone. Microscopic animals thus fossilized, and now forming chalk, flint, marl, &c., were once alive, and possessed of the powers of action and enjoyment. One fossil, called the Lily Encrinite, or stone lily, is found to contain more than 100,000 bones or joints. On some portions of the Erie canal, rocks composed of different kinds of Encrinites are so abundant as to be used for the walls of locks. They receive a fine polish, and make a beautiful marble.

Six hundred different kinds or fossil, or petrified plants have been discovered. In some cases, large trees, and even forests, are changed into stone. Many kinds of plants, especially ferns, are found in slate and other rocks about coal mines.

No. 24.—Coral—Myriads of insects have been at work for thousands of years, in forming rocks and islands in many parts of the world. They have built from the depths of the sea large masses and ranges of rocks, many thousand miles in extent. Their work is generally in a circular form, frequently surrounding islands. They leave openings sufficient for ships to enter, and space enough between their work and the islands for a safe harbor to ships when entered. The rock thus formed is called coral; the ranges encircling islands, coral reefs; & the insects engaged in the work, coral insects; of which numerous kinds are known, but are all small.

No. 25.—Lava.—A volcano is a burning mountain. More than three hundred have been discovered upon the earth. Some of them are constantly throwing out fire, smoke, ashes, and melted rock; others burn for a time, and then cease, or perhaps break out in a new place. Some of these volcanoes have thrown masses of melted matter, which has passed off in streams to the surrounding country, covering a surface larger than some of our States. The matter thus thrown from volcanoes is called lava; and the hole or opening from which it is thrown, is called a crater. The highest volcano is in the Andes mountains, more than 17,000 feet high, which sometimes throws out matter 6,000 feet above its summit. In some cases, the quantity of matter thrown from a volcano is greater than the whole mass of the mountain from which it is thrown. In 1783, two streams of lava flowed from a mountain in Iceland, one fifty miles long and twelve broad, and the other forty miles by seven-averaging one hundred ft. in thickness, destroying twenty villages and nine thousand inhabitants. Most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, and many in other parts of the world, are volcanoes. Some islands have risen from the midst of the sea in modern times, by the power of volcanoes.

☞The editor of the Columbus Statesman, who started with the pleasure party for Niagara, seems, from following, to have got enough of their entertainers' hospitality by the time he arrived at Cleveland:

I might make this letter, written before breakfast and in a hurry, the medium of a vast amount of personal intelligence, by running over the nomenclature of editors: but there is little use in that. Nearly every paper is here by its editor or sub. You ought to have seen the boat last night about midnight, when they got through coaling—with the humanity strewn about it. Carpet sacks were convenient as pillows, and if one half got state rooms, they fared better than I could possibly have fared, judging by the luck I had during the day. I was the very hindmost in the hindmost car—had to stand up most of the way; and being the last served, did not come in for my share of the dinner and other tickets so "munificently provided, &c." The check taker here insisted on taking my checks, and having my trunks aboard the boat. He put two of them on the wrong boat, and after I had got off again, I found the biggest here among some old lumber on the depot corner. That's fun! Ohio! *gellorious!* I hope—nay, I know, my brethern of the press will have a better account to give. If they have not—I trust that excursions will not become popular, on account of their cheapness. I don't like to write this way. I feel as if I ought to praise somebody. There are generous intentions at the bottom of the thing doubtless. But I rather think it has been overdone. We should have had two boats, if the princely "magnificence" was to be carried out.

☞No man ever found in the bible any incitement to liquor-drinking until he had first found it somewhere else, and no man ever impelled by the Bible to favor the Liquor Traffic one moment longer than he was inclined that way, by considerations outside the Bible.—N. Y. Tribune.

LIBERTY OF PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Though Dogberry is said not to have been the Mayor of a city, that class of functionaries do not always appear to be posted up in law. The Chief Magistrate of Cincinnati recently gave decision that street preaching was illegal, but after a stern mandate of public indignation, he found out his error and the preacher was allowed to proceed in his out-door harangues. It appears that in Louisville there have also been signs of trouble in the same manner, the Roman Catholic Bishop having published an advertisement warning his flock, one and all, not take notice of a certain street apostle. Baltimore has just been the scene of a similar difficulty. It appears from *The Sun*, that a preacher, John Mitchell, whose habit is to declaim *al fresco*, was so occupied last Sunday at the Richmond Market, on bible topics, when a number of the police interfered and pronounced the assembly illegal. One of them, seizing the offender by the arm, threatened to take him to the station-house if he did not desist. Some of the auditors here interfered, stating that Mr. Mitchell, who is an old man and deprived of sight, had preached for several years from the same place, and that his right was unquestionable. One of the officers hereupon drew a revolver and threatened to fire on any one who resisted, when some gentlemen known as permanent friends of the Temperance cause led the blind speaker to the steps of the Methodist Episcopal Church hard by, where he concluded his discourse. A large number of persons who had witnessed this, went to the Mayor, Mr. Hollins, and obtained an investigation and hearing of the matter on the following morning. A committee was present, who informed the Mayor that the same preacher had been stopped a year since, but that the then Mayor had decided in his favor. The present dignitary, however, considered the preachers remarks inflammtaory with a tendency to create riot, and accordingly he had authorized the police to stop such proceedings. At this intimation a meeting of a hundred persons was called in the neighborhood, and a committee appointed to interrogate the Mayor more particularly as to his legal interpretations in such matters, the result of which was, that in anwer to specific questions, he decided as follows:

"1st. Should a portion of the citizens of this city hold a public temperance meeting in any of the market places, and the speaker were to use language in the discussion of his subject, which should conflict with the interests of a certain class, the liquordealers, and a riot should ensue, who would you hold responsible for the riot! and who would be arrested! His honor answered promptly, the speaker would be held responsible, and he be arrested.

"2d. Should a minister of the gospel preach in his own church, and utter sentences distasteful to persons *outside*, and they, the outsiders, create a riot in consequence who would be held responsible for the riot! His Honor answered, the minister, and he would be taken out of his pulpit if he used language that should give offense to any.

"3d. Should a minister of the Gospel, in the discharge of his ministerial functions in preaching what he believed to be the truth, use language which should give offense, though not intended, and persons, taking exception thereto, should create a riot, who would you hold responsible for the riot! His Honor again answered the minister!

"4th, Will your honor please inform us who is to be the judge of the import of the language used! His Honor answered, the minister, of course; and added. If, however, the language used by the minister should create a riot, then he would be held responsible for it."

The meeting pronounced these doctrines untenable and dangerous to liberty. Of course, they do not require any extended comment, being fallacious on their face.

It is certainly a curious and melancholy thing, to observe how exploded views are brought up again, whenever a vested interest is attacked. We would infer that in this instance the interest was rum; it could hardly have been Slavery. To strike at preaching in the open air, is to be a great harm. Many persons might be influenced that way, who would not go to church. Its apostolical simplicity is not its least recommendation. If the police have revolvers at command so easily for blind preachers, they might also have them ready for any mob that would interefere. But we take it that the whole matter grew out of officiousness originally, and it will have the advantage to settle definitively the right of the citizen to speak on all public questions in public.—N. Y. Tribune.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following table shows the number of visitors and the cash receipts for the past week:

Season Tickets.	Transient Visitors	Received at the door
Monday---------3,506	2,721	$1,350 50
Tuesday--------1,800	2,686	1,265 00
Wednesday-----1,200	3,009	1,479 00
Thursday-------1,000	2,810	1,389 50
Friday----------1,100	2,898	1,420 00
Saturday---------900	2,484	1,234 00
Total---------9,506	16,698	$8,147 00

This gives the gross number of visitors during the week as 26,114, and the daily average as 4,352. The cash receipts, from transient visitors, are over and above the amount received from the sale of season tickets. N. Y. Tribune.

The Chautauque Democrat tells a pretty good story concerning the Post Office in Westfield. A letter was put into the box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of stamps, and had failed to make one stick at all. He had tried and vainly tried, but the inveterate portrait of Benjamin Franklin would curl up. At last, in despair, he *pinned* it to the envelope and wrote just under it—"PAID, *if the d—d thing sticks!*"

☞The bill abolishing capital punishment has been signed by the Governor of Wisconsin.